

Farm Topics.

CREAMERS VS. SEPARATORS.

IN FAVOR OF SEPARATORS.

NORTH TROY, Vt., May 10, 1886.

Editor Register:—Noticing a controversy in your columns between the advocates of the Cooley system and those in favor of the centrifugal, I would like, if you will kindly allow me a little space, to explain some of the reasons why Mr. Everts' creamery did not give better results last season. I am informed from a reliable source that they had more milk than ought to have been handled with one DeLaval machine; that their engine was out of repair and that they had a careless operator that allowed the belt to slip, etc. This year they have a good engine and are putting in the second machine. Why does not Mr. Dorsey compare the results obtained by Mr. Landon at New Haven Mills where they had a large Danish-Weston separator. The patrons received 77 cents per hundred for their milk up to Nov. 1 and 89 cents per hundred from that time until Dec. 3, after deducting 4 cents per lb. for making the butter. E. O. Forbes, Fort Covington, N.Y., who ran a Danish-Weston separator last year, gave his patrons about \$1500 more than they would have received if they had taken the same amount of milk for one pound of butter that Henry & Ordway at Fort Covington Centre or Mr. Smith on Dunn street did; and both these latter used the Cooley system and came in competition with Mr. Forbes.

Relative to the machine bursting in Illinois. It was a 15-inch machine and should have been run 3500 revolutions per minute, but, owing to the recklessness of the operator, they were running at 5880 revolutions per minute, the engine making 140 revolutions per minute, which gave a centrifugal force nearly three times greater than it had been run at the rated speed. We hear frequently of circular saws, grindstones, balance wheels, etc., bursting, killing men and doing damage. Is that a reason why we should discontinue their use?

The separators will take out all the cream at all seasons of the year, without an immense ice house to be filled in the winter and the ice taken out and put into tanks in the summer.

Yours truly,

J. O. SLATER.

ABOUT THE CREAMERS.

MIDDLEBURY, May 18, 1886.

Editor Register:—I notice in the REGISTER of the 14th, Mr. Everts' effort to explain away the reason for the bursting of separators. If he had added that the separator must run at this great speed in order to make a record anywhere approaching the Cooley for quantity of butter, he would have given your readers more information and a great deal more truth. Will Mr. Everts kindly give your readers a list of the 51 separators he says there are in Vermont? Let us know where they are and who are running them. The one run by his friend, Mr. Parker, at Colchester, and which, he told your readers, early in this controversy, was so great a success, has been taken out and carried away for lack of patronage, the results were so unsatisfactory last year. I have just learned of another, run at Norwood, N. Y., last year, by Leonard Bros., which they have taken out and set aside. This firm run several Cooley factories and have for seven years, but were induced to try a separator, with the above result.

Mr. Everts says "the Cooley cream-gathering scheme is about the worst 'bust' community he knows of in this State." If the prospects in other lines of business are as good as in the Cooley cream-gathering, the State is to be congratulated. The plan is more in favor than ever judging from the orders. Just over the mountain, in the town of Berlin, this State, two co-operative cream-gathering factories have given their orders, within a week, for fitting up with the Cooley creamers, the patrons taking the elevator style. The Berlin dairymen have decided to follow the lead of other successful co-operative factories, and take the business into their own hands. They have raised \$2,500 capital stock each, divided into shares of \$25; have built new buildings after the plan of the successful Connecticut and Massachusetts factories, fitted with machinery and apparatus furnished by the Vermont Farm Machine Co. They are the finest and most completely-arranged creameries in Vermont. There are no others in the State, so far as I have seen, that will compare with them in completeness of arrangement and location, and I trust that all of your readers who are interested will take the time and trouble to visit them and see if they do not agree with me in this statement.

I will confess that it does seem very strange to me that more of the Vermont dairymen don't see the "hole in the ladder." Why should they not make what there is to be made?

Yours truly,

J. W. DORSEY.

ECONOMY IN ENSILAGE.

A New Hampshire farmer informs the *New England Farmer* that he has been very successful in putting up and keeping corn ensilage for his large herd of dairy stock, some 120 in number, fed for butter making. His figures and estimates show about 500 tons of green corn grown last year, 350 of which was put in the silo, the balance being fed in the fall while in the fresh state. The total cost of the ensilage put into the silo and weighted down was a fraction less than

seventy-five cents per ton. He has fed ensilage in connection with dry fodder, about half of each, the dry fodder being half hay and half green oats cured for hay. For this crop the seed was sown at the rate of five bushels of oats per acre, giving a fine soft quality of fodder, fully equal to the ordinary hay. A large silo will be built the present season, the supply of ensilage having been exhausted some weeks ago. The relative value of the ensilage, as compared to dry fodder, was illustrated by the yield of butter before and after the change was made to dry feed. The ensilage was exhausted at the end of a week. Monday and Wednesday following, five good Jerseys were added to the herd of 60 which were in milk, but notwithstanding this increase of the herd, the butter yield fell off 12 pounds the first week. While the ensilage lasted, it saved the feeding of 150 tons of hay, which in his locality is worth \$12 per ton, or \$1,800. He filled his silo slowly, let the contents acquire a high degree of heat, and thinks he has as good a quality of ensilage as he has ever seen. Before building his silo he bought and read all the best authorities on ensilage.

CULTIVATING CORN.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, writing with reference to the cultivation of corn, says: My plan is to cultivate shallow and keep the soil as nearly level as possible. I had to try level cultivation considerably before I could give up the idea that it was better than hilling. The old plan of cultivating corn implied using the diamond plow to lay the corn by with. The earth was thrown to the corn each way, and the middles split out, leaving the soil in high ridges. When cultivators first began to be used, they were laid aside after cultivating two or three times, as it was still considered necessary to finish the cultivation with the plough. I tried both plans, cultivating part of my crop with the cultivator, and keeping the soil reasonably level, and using the diamond plough for the rest.

So far as my own experience is concerned, I am satisfied that, taking one season with another, level cultivation is the best. If we knew to a certainty that the season would be excessively wet, I should, of course, prefer to use the diamond plow; but, generally, level, shallow cultivation is much the best, as well as the most economical. One man, with a team and a good walking cultivator, can do as much work cultivating corn, cane or potatoes, as two men with two horses and two corn ploughs, making the use of the cultivator much more economical than plowing.

My plan of cultivating is to have the soil in as good tilth as possible before planting the crop, and then commence the cultivation, as soon as possible after the crop is planted, with the harrow. This breaks the crust and kills out all the young weeds that are sure to start up; generally two harrowings can be given with profit. Then commence with the cultivator, taking off the inside shovels and putting bull tongues in their places—these are really smaller and narrower shovels. By using them and a pair of tenders, the soil can be stirred very close to the plants. Two good cultivations can be given; that is, one each way, and this should leave the corn very clean. Two more workings with the larger shovels in is all that is generally needed. Sometimes, if the soil is unusually foul with weeds or grass, one (or even two) more cultivation is necessary to keep clean. I always found that it paid to keep the corn as clean as possible, not only to increase the yield, but to leave the soil in a better condition for future crops. I find that it pays best to give the earliest cultivation possible. If you can secure a good start to grow, you can readily keep it up by continued cultivation, and early thorough cultivation is a very important item in securing a good start to grow.

ANALYSIS OF FERTILIZERS.

Prof. W. W. Cook, chemist of the University at Burlington, recently addressed a letter containing these suggestions to President Buckham: "During the past winter I have had occasion to address the farmers in various parts of the State on the subject of the use of their farms of commercial fertilizers. I have, among other things, advocated their purchase of ground-bone as being the cheapest and best source of the phosphoric acid so much needed by their crops. The reply has been constantly made that the State fertilizer law does not include this class of fertilizers; that the manufacturer is not required to place on the packages any guarantee of the quality of the contents, and if he should, the law does not require that they should be analyzed to see if they are up to the standard. This is true, for while the law provides most admirably for the protection of the farmer against fraud in the case of superphosphates and mixed fertilizer, yet it does not apply to any simple fertilizers such as potash salts, sulphate of ammonia, dried blood, ground-bone, etc. Of these incomplete fertilizers, but little is sold in the State, except the ground-bone, and in the purchase of this the farmer has to depend entirely on the good faith of the fertilizer agent. In this state of affairs it seems best that the university should come to the aid of the farmers and by chemical analysis of the various brands of ground bone for sale in the State, put the farmers in possession of the needed information."

Recognizing the value of the proposed analyses, President Buckham announces

that they will be made under the following conditions:

Samples to be not less than a quart; to be well mixed and taken so as to fairly represent the whole lot sampled. Samples to be sent by express prepaid, addressed to:

Laboratory of State Agr. College,
Burlington, Vt.

Each sample must be accompanied by the following data:

1. Name of the brand of fertilizer.
2. Name and address of manufacturer.
3. Name and address of dealer from whose stock the sample is taken.
4. Date of taking sample.
5. Selling price per ton or hundred.
6. Signature and postoffice address of the person taking and sending the samples.

All samples properly drawn and sent will be analyzed free of charge to the farmer.

The analyses will be made at once and a copy of the analysis mailed immediately to the farmer sending the sample and to the agent from whose stock it was drawn.

Sheep Interest.

THE BOSTON WOOL TRADE.

The Boston *Journal* of Friday last, in its review of the week's wool market, says: "The wool market the past week indicates no improvement, and we see no prospect of any improvement at present. The stock of some grades of old wool is very much reduced, but the prospect of large supplies and accumulating stocks were never more promising, and manufacturers feel that, no matter what turn affairs may take, there will be an abundance of wool to meet all their wants. With fine wool we are already overstocked, and new clips of Ohio, Virginia and Pennsylvania are yet to come upon the market, to say nothing of the supplies of fine from Texas, California and the Territories. The labor movements throughout the country will be a serious loss to wool growers, as it has already interfered with the consumption and prevented manufacturers from purchasing their usual supplies. The future of the market is so doubtful, both dealers, manufacturers and speculators hesitate to move, and we look for a quiet state of affairs for some time to come, as there is no reasonable prospect that the difficulties that interfere with an active trade are likely to be adjusted at an early day. The report of sales for some months past has been very small for this market, and compares very unfavorably with previous years, but the same depression has prevailed in all the leading markets of the country, and ours is not an exception. The season is now fast approaching when new wool will be coming forward quite freely from all points, and it is questionable if forced sales can be made except at concessions from present prices. But very little of the new clip has yet been received, but for some months hence we look for large and increasing supplies. The sales of the week have been 1,168,300 pounds of all kinds.

"The demand for Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces has been quite limited, and buyers are holding off for lower prices. We quote Ohio X at 31 cents, and XX and XX above at 32 to 33 cents per pound. The sales of the week have been 107,900 pounds, and include 80,000 pounds Ohio X and XX at 31 to 33 cents, and 12,900 pounds Pennsylvania XX at 32 cents per pound. In No. 1 Ohio the sales have been 15,000 pounds, part at 33-1/2 cents per pound. The transactions in Michigan X have only been 22,000 pounds, and prices cannot be quoted over 28 to 29 cents per pound. The sales of other fleeces have been 132,000 pounds at a wide range of prices, as to quality and condition.

"The market is quite unsettled for combing and delaine fleeces, and sales have been made to some extent at comparatively low prices. The sales of the week have been 272,000 pounds, and include 150,000 pounds Ohio delaine at 30 cents, 25,000 pounds selected Ohio delaine at 32 cents, and 90,000 pounds Michigan delaine at 28 cents per pound. These are very low prices. In unwashed combing there have been sales of 7000 pounds one-quarter blood at 27 cents per pound.

"The demand for unwashed wools has been moderate and prices remain about the same. The sales of the week have been 194,300 pounds of all kinds. The sales of Territory have been 50,500 pounds at 18 to 24 cents per pound. In Texas, sales of 50,000 pounds at about 18 cents per pound. In Oregon, sales of 15,000 pounds on private terms. The sales of unwashed and unmerchanted Western have been 78,800 pounds, and include 50,000 pounds at 18 to 24 cents, 1400 pounds at 21-1/2 cents, 1300 pounds at 21 cents, 3400 pounds burry at 21 cents, 10,000 pounds at 19 to 20 cents, 1200 pounds at 20 cents, 10,000 pounds fine at 18 to 19 cents, and 1500 pounds black at 18 cents per pound."

FLOCK SCRAPS.

Wool clubbers are cautioning buyers against offering too much—a caution which was never more unnecessary than now.

Why should wool be attacked more bitterly than any other commodity which tariff reformers propose to place on the free list?

Rabid free traders show more desire to place wool on the free list than to put any other article there whose protection it is proposed to remove.

The tendency of the department of agriculture, it seems to us, is rather to underestimate than overestimate the losses of sheep in the last two or three years.

Friends of the last Morrison bill are afraid to force the measure to a vote this session, and afraid to let it go over. They have probably heard of the boom-

THE BEST

boon ever bestowed upon man is perfect health, and the true way to insure health is to purify your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Mrs. Eliza A. Clough, 34 Arlington st., Lowell, Mass., writes: "Every winter and spring my family, including myself, use several bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Experience has convinced me that, as a powerful

Blood

purifier, it is very much superior to any other preparation of Sarsaparilla. All persons of scrofulous or consumptive tendencies, and especially delicate children, are sure to be greatly benefited by its use." J. W. Starr, Laconia, Iowa, writes: "For years I was troubled with Scrofulous complaints. I tried several different preparations, which did me little, if any, good. Two bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla effected a complete cure. It is my opinion that this medicine is the best blood

Purifier

of the day." C. E. Upton, Nashua, N. H., writes: "For a number of years I was troubled with a humor in my eyes, and unable to obtain relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I have taken several bottles, am greatly benefited, and believe it to be the best of blood purifiers." R. Harris, Creel City, Ramsey Co., Dakota, writes: "I have been an intense sufferer, with Dyspepsia, for the past three years. Six months ago I began to use

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It has effected an entire cure, and I am now as well as ever."

Sold by all Druggists.

Price \$1; Six bottles, \$5.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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Vergennes, March 31, 1886.

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Vergennes, Vt., April 6th, 1886.

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—H. M. L. TETTER, London, Ontario.
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Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate

FRANK R. BUTTON, RUTLAND COUNTY

vs. JOHN MURRAY. March Term, A. D. 1885.

Notice is hereby given that I hold an execution for collection issued upon a judgment rendered by said Rutland County Court in the above entitled cause at the March Term thereof, A. D. 1885; said execution being in damages \$202.22 and costs \$25.00, and that I have levied said execution upon the dwelling, house, outbuildings and land adjoining, and the Blacksmith's shop and lot, and the said debtor's right in equity to redeem the same, situate in Leicester, Addison County, Vermont; said dwelling-house and lot being situated next to, and on the southerly side of the highway leading west from the Railroad station in said Leicester, known as Leicester Junction, and being the same place formerly occupied by said debtor John Murray as his home place, and said Blacksmith's shop and lot being situated next to and on the northerly side of said highway and near to said home place, and that I will (unless said execution is in the meantime paid and satisfied, sell said premises, exclusive of any homestead right of homestead the said debtor may have therein) or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said execution, interest and costs, at Public Auction, to the highest bidder for the same, to satisfy (in whole or in part) said execution, costs and interest, upon the premises aforesaid, in said town of Leicester, on the 23rd day of May, A. D. 1886, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 133 of the Session Laws of Vermont, A. D. 1884.

Dated this 28th day of April, 1886.
D. P. FEABODY, Sheriff,
Rutland County.

18-w4

ROLAND.

The standard trotting stallion ROLAND, recorded 2:25 when 5 years old, No. 408, bred and raised in Kentucky, will make the season of 1886 at the **Rutland Trotting Park, Rutland, Vt.**, where he will be allowed to serve a limited number of mares. Terms, \$20.00, payable at time of service. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge.

ROLAND was sired by Crown Chief, dam the thoroughbred 16 hands Kentucky mare celebrated for her great endurance and road qualities, and although never having been trained for track purposes, could trot a mile handy in three minutes, and was known as the Abe Stables mare; Crown Chief by Milton Manbrino; first dam by Star Highlander; Milford Manbrino by Manbrino Chief (same as Walton's Manbrino); first dam by Jasper Whipp, second dam by Sir Archey; Manbrino Chief by Manbrino Paymaster, out of the dam of the Livingston gelding and Goliath; Manbrino Paymaster by Manbrino; Manbrino by imported Messenger, dam by imported Sater Kraut, star Highlander by Moreland's Highlander, he by Old Crusader. Manbrino Chief, the grand sire of Roland, is also grand sire of the dam of Phalaris, record 2:13 1/2, and the grand sire of sons and daughters produce: Grand 2:15 1/2, Lowell 2:23 1/2, Coaster 2:25 1/2, Prospect Maid 2:23, Hannis 2:17 1/2, Manbrino Gift 2:30. Roland is a direct descendant from the fastest blood of the day.

For particulars inquire of

W. C. DANYEW, Middlebury, Vt., or DAVID W. KETNER, who will have charge of "Roland" during his stay in Rutland, or C. F. Clark, Fairmount House, Boston, Mass.

CLAY JONES

This standard bred stallion may be found at the

Laensboro Stock Farm.

NEW HAVEN, VT.

DESCRIPTION—Sixteen and three-fourths hands high, dark mahogany bay, posterns white on hind feet, weight 1200 pounds.

Phenomenal—Clay Jones was sired by Cassius M. Clay, 86, Dam by Rysdyke Hambletonian, 10.

TERMS—To warrant \$30, will be due Feb. 1, '87. By the season \$15, cash season ends Sept. 15, 1886.

Clay Jones won first premium at the Addison County Fair two years ago with ten of his get. First premium at the Champlain Valley

Major Clay

May be found at the same place, two years old, sired by Battell's Motion, 134, dam Lilly Clay by Cassius M. Clay, 86, making him standard bred. He is registered in Wallace's Trotting register, New York State, sired by 16 1/2 hands high, weight 800 pounds, color chestnut.

TERMS, TO WARRANT \$10.

Breed standard bred animals if you want to meet with success. All lovers of fine horses are cordially invited to call and look over our stock. Good pasturing for mares from abroad.

Clay Lambert, 4799,

May be found at the same place, two years old, sired by Battell's Motion, 134, dam Lilly Clay by Cassius M. Clay, 86, making him standard bred. He is registered in Wallace's Trotting register, New York State, sired by 16 1/2 hands high, weight 800 pounds, color chestnut.

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H. P. NASON.

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